References Cited

U.S. Patent Documents

5,972,345	October 26, 1999	Chizick , et al.	424/727
6,299,925	October 9, 2001	Xiong , et al.	426/597
6,455,057	September 24, 2002	Barrett , et al.	424/401
6,358,541	March 19, 2002	Goodman	424/727

Other References

1-J Leukoc Biol. 2001 May;69 (5):719-26.

Green tea polyphenol (-)-epigallocatechin-3-gallate treatment to mouse skin prevents UVB-induced infiltration of leukocytes, depletion of antigen-presenting cells, and oxidative stress.

Katiyar SK, Mukhtar H.Department of Dermatology, School of Medicine, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106, USA

2- Carcinogenesis. 2001 Feb;22 (2):287-94

Green tea polyphenol (-)-epigallocatechin-3-gallate treatment of human skin inhibits ultraviolet radiation-induced oxidative stress.

Katiyar SK, Afaq F, Perez A, Mukhtar H.Department of Dermatology, Volker Hall 501, 1530 3rd Ave S, The University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294-0019, USA.

3-Carcinogenesis. 1999 Nov; 20 (11):2117-24.

Prevention of UVB-induced immunosuppression in mice by the green tea polyphenol (-)-epigallocatechin-3-gallate may be associated with alterations in IL-10 and IL-12 production.

Katiyar SK, Challa A, McCormick TS, Cooper KD, Mukhtar H.

Department of Dermatology, Case Western Reserve University, 11100 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland and University Hospitals of Cleveland and VA Hospital, Cleveland, OH 44106, USA.

sxk32@po.cwru.edu

4-Int J Oncol. 2002 Dec; 21 (6):1213-22

Treatment of silymarin, a plant flavonoid, prevents ultraviolet light-induced immune suppression and oxidative stress in mouse skin.

Katiyar SK. Department of Dermatology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294-0019, USA. skatiyar@uab.edu

5- Photochem Photobiol. 1999 Feb; 69 (2):148-53.

Polyphenolic antioxidant (-)-epigallocatechin-3-gallate from green tea reduces UVB-induced inflammatory responses and infiltration of leukocytes in human skin.

Katiyar SK, Matsui MS, Elmets CA, Mukhtar H.

Department of Dermatology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106, USA.

6- Photochem Photobiol. 1999 Feb; 69 (2):148-53.

Green tea polyphenols: DNA photodamage and photo immunology.

Katiyar SK, Bergamo BM, Vyalil PK, Elmets CA.

Department of Dermatology, School of Medicine, University of Alabama at Birmingham, 1670 University Blvd., VH501, Box 202, Birmingham, AL 35294

7- Carcinogenesis. 1998 Dec;19 (12):2201-4.

(-)-Epigallocatechin-3-gallate inhibition of ultraviolet B-induced AP-1 activity.

Barthelman M, Bair WB 3rd, Stickland KK, Chen W, Timmermann BN, Valcic S, Dong Z, Bowden GT. Department of Radiation Oncology, University of Arizona Health Sciences Center, Tucson 85724, USA.

8- Carcinogenesis. 2003 May; 24 (5):927-36

Treatment of green tea polyphenols in hydrophilic cream prevents UVB-induced oxidation of lipids and proteins, depletion of antioxidant enzymes and phosphorylation of MAPK proteins in SKH-1 hairless mouse skin.

Vayalil PK, Elmets CA, Katiyar SK.

Department of Dermatology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, 1670 University Blvd, Volker Hall 557, 35294, USA.

9- Free Radic Biol Med. 2002 Oct 15; 33 (8):1097-105.

Green tea polyphenol epigallocatechin-3-gallate inhibits the IL-1 beta-induced activity and expression of cyclooxygenase-2 and nitric oxide synthase-2 in human chondrocytes.

Ahmed S, Rahman A, Hasnain A, Lalonde M, Goldberg VM, Haqqi TM.